

Aberrant crypt foci: endoscopic assessment and cell kinetics characterization

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Abstract

Background and aims Aberrant crypt foci (ACF) are preneoplastic lesions in animal models of colorectal cancer. The aim of the study is to investigate if ACF are involved in human colorectal carcinogenic process and if they can be

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helpful in predicting the presence of a colorectal neoplasia. **Methods** The study included, between 2003 and 2005, 182 patients, 62 with adenoma, 55 with colorectal carcinoma, 53 without colorectal lesions, and 12 with nonneoplastic mucosal polyps. The number of rectal ACF was determined by colonoscopy. Proliferation and apoptosis indexes were evaluated by immunohistochemistry in rectal ACF, in normal rectal mucosa, and in carcinomatous tissue.

Results The mean number of rectal ACF in patients with rectal neoplasia was 12.64, significantly higher than in patients with neoplastic lesions elsewhere in the colon ($p=0.01$). The apoptosis index in ACF of patients with colorectal carcinoma or adenoma aged 50 years or older was significantly lower than in younger patients (1.3% vs 2.7%, $p=0.01$) and, in patients with carcinoma, lower than in normal mucosa (1.1% vs 2.1%, $p=0.002$). The proliferation index was significantly higher in ACF of patients with colorectal neoplasia aged less than 50 years than in normal mucosa (10.9% vs 7.7%, $p=0.02$). The apoptosis index in ACF foci of patients with carcinoma (1.1%) was significantly lower than in patients without lesions (2.2%) and than in normal mucosa (2%). The mean number of ACF is significantly higher in patients with polyps larger than 1 cm (11.28 vs 6.27, $p=0.02$). **Conclusion** Aberrant crypt foci probably precede the appearance of neoplasia and may be helpful in predicting the presence of a colorectal neoplastic lesion.

Keywords Colorectal cancer · Aberrant crypt foci · Cell kinetics · Colonoscopy · Magnification · Chromoscopy

Introduction

Colorectal carcinoma (CRC) is one of the most commonly diagnosed cancers, with a million new cases registered in

2002 [1]. It is a lesion that can be prevented by adequate screening measures, of which colonoscopy is the standard method [2].

The carcinogenic pathway involves the accumulation of genetic mutations in normal mucosa, determining phenotypic modifications with biological and morphologic consequences [3]. In this context, it is relevant to study the cellular kinetics in the apparently normal colonic mucosa of patients with CRC, as well as in individuals that present an increased risk of CRC. Data about proliferation in normal colonic mucosa of patients with adenomatous polyps are contradictory; papers exist that show a higher proliferation rate than in patients without colonic lesion [4–7], while others demonstrate the contrary [8]. There seems to be no correlation between the proliferation index in normal mucosa and the capacity of predicting a neoplastic lesion in the future [6, 8]. When considering apoptosis, this is known to be significantly less in the normal mucosa of patients with adenoma than in controls [9, 10], and the proapoptotic response induced by biliary acids in the normal mucosa is significantly smaller in patients with a history of CRC than in individuals who are neoplasia free [11]. These data about cellular kinetics in normal mucosa should be interpreted cautiously because we have to consider that supposedly “normal” mucosa is, in reality, a heterogeneous entity. In fact, the known existence of colonic and rectal aberrant crypt foci (ACF), variable in number and histological nature, suggests that some of the results reported in the literature on cellular kinetics may be influenced by their presence in the biopsies selected for study.

Bird first described ACF in methylene-blue stained whole mount preparations of rodent colon treated with a colon carcinogen (azoxymethane) [12]. They are defined as a group of one or more crypts that are larger than most crypts in the field and have a thickened layer of epithelial cells that stain more intensely with methylene-blue; they often have a slit-shaped luminal opening, an increased pericryptal space, and are elevated from the focal plane of the microscope [13]. The assumption that ACF are biomarkers of CRC has resulted from animal studies, which show that colon carcinogens induce the appearance of ACF [14] in a dose-related number [15]. The modulation of ACF by chemopreventive agents with proven activity in CRC is also described in animal studies [16–18]. With the emergence of magnification and chromoscopy, it is now possible to perform endoscopic *in vivo* human studies [19–26]. Although there are a number of arguments supporting the preneoplastic nature of ACF, such as an average number that increases with age [23], a higher prevalence in patients with neoplastic lesion of the colon [23], the identification of ACF with carcinoma *in situ* in a patient with sporadic colon cancer [27], the presence of ACF with dysplasia and APC mutations in patients with familial adenomatous polyposis [28, 29], and the occurrence of microsatellite instability in

ACF picked from patients with Lynch syndrome [30], the truth is that doubt still persists with regard the preneoplastic nature of ACF, which is unquestionable only in animal models of intestinal cancer.

The aim of this study is to investigate whether ACF can be considered precursors of the adenoma carcinoma sequence. For this purpose, they were studied alongside known CRC risk factors, in the vicinity of neoplastic lesions in order to find out if their characteristics vary in accordance with the distance to the colorectal neoplasia and compared with normal colorectal mucosa and carcinoma-tous tissue. The possibility that rectal ACF could predict the presence of a colorectal neoplasia, maybe even contributing to the stratification of the CRC risk, was also evaluated by studying ACF characteristics in several groups of patients with and without adenomas or carcinomas, as well as in individuals without colorectal lesions.

Material and methods

The study included patients referred for colonoscopy at the Department of Gastroenterology of the Coimbra University Hospitals between January 2003 and July 2005. A sample of 182 patients was evaluated, consisting of 106 males (58.2%) and 76 females, with a mean age of 61.8 years and a range of 23–89 years.

Inclusion criteria were the presence of colorectal carcinoma, adenoma, or nonneoplastic mucosal colorectal polyp, as well as patients without colorectal lesions. The exclusion criteria were: pregnancy, age under 18 years, personal or family history of familial adenomatous polyposis or of any other hereditary gastrointestinal polyposis syndrome, Lynch Syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, previous intestinal resection, history of malignant neoplasia submitted to radiotherapy or chemotherapy, hemorrhagic diathesis, severe hepatic, cardiac or renal illness, use of nonsteroid anti-inflammatory drugs, calcium, selenium, folate, hormonal replacement therapy or ursodeoxycholic acid in the preceding 3 months, and inclusion in post-polypectomy colonoscopic surveillance protocol.

After giving signed informed consent, the patients were subjected to an initial clinical evaluation to assess personal and family history of colorectal neoplasia and alcohol and tobacco consumption. With regard to family history of colorectal cancer or adenomatous polyps, the patients were classified into three classes according to criteria proposed by Winawer et al. [31]: a first-degree relative with colon cancer or adenomatous polyps diagnosed at age under 60 years or two first-degree relatives diagnosed with colorectal cancer at any age (class 2), a first-degree relative with colon cancer or adenomatous polyp diagnosed at age over 60 years or two second-degree relatives with colorectal

cancer (class 1), and absence of increased risk (class 0; Table 2). Alcohol consumption habits were expressed in grams of alcohol per day. In accordance with published data [32, 33], the patients were classified into three groups: daily intake of over 30 g of alcohol; daily intake of less than 30 g of alcohol, and abstinence (when this exceeded 10 years). Following the data from the literature [34], patients were also classified according to the average number of cigarettes smoked per day and divided into three groups: daily intake of 20 cigarettes or more; daily intake of less than 20 cigarettes; and nonsmokers (when abstinence from smoking exceeded 10 years).

Colonoscopic procedure

Bowel preparation included ingesting 4 L of polyethylene glycol solution. Colonoscopic examinations were performed using two magnification colonoscopes (EC-485 ZW [Fujinon] and EC-3830 FZ [Pentax]), introduced as far as the cecum. Appropriate endoscopic procedures were performed in accordance with the findings, and the morphology, size, number, and location of the lesions were systematically documented.

Then patients underwent chromoscopy of the rectal mucosa, defined as the segment, approximately 15 cm long, from the dentate line to the rectosigmoid junction. The procedure included the instillation, through a spray catheter, of an average dose of 40 cm³ of 0.2% methylene-blue, preceded by the instillation of about 10 cm³ of 10% *N*-acetylcysteine followed by water wash to remove surface mucus. Under magnification, ACF were defined as lesions in which the crypts were more darkly stained with methylene-blue than normal crypts and had larger diameters, often with oval or slit-like lumens and thicker epithelial linings [23] (Fig. 1). The total number of ACF in rectal mucosa was counted as the procedure was recorded.

The next step involved obtaining biopsy specimens with ACF, at least two per patient. Finally, biopsy specimens were also collected in rectal mucosa with normal endoscopic appearance under magnification (MNEA).

Immunohistochemistry

Proliferation and apoptosis were evaluated, using immunohistochemistry, in the ACF, MNEA, and carcinomatous tissue obtained from colectomy specimens of surgically resected carcinomas from ten patients (Fig. 2).

Proliferating cells were detected using the MIB-1 antibody (Ki-67 Antigen Kit, Novocastra Laboratories Ltd., Newcastle upon Tyne, UK). Cells were counted as positive if nuclear staining was present.

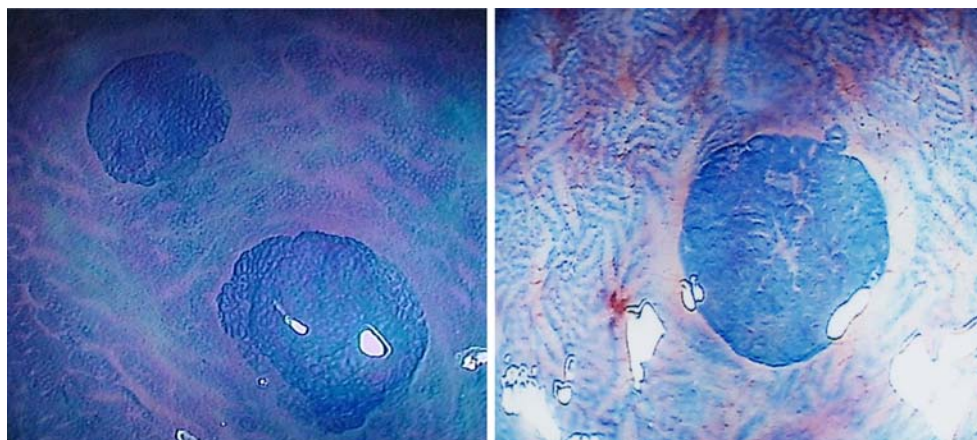
Apoptotic cells were detected using the M30 antibody (M30 CytoDEATH, Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Penzberg, Germany). Before staining with hematoxylin, each section was incubated with the biotinylated secondary antibody (rabbit antimouse, DakoCytomation Denmark A/S, Glostrup, Denmark) and with streptavidin-POD (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Penzberg, Germany). Cells were counted as positive if cytoplasm staining was present.

For each specimen of ACF, MNEA, or carcinomatous tissue, 1,000 randomly chosen epithelial cells were counted using a light microscope ($\times 400$). The proliferation index (PI; Ki-67 positive cells/total cells counted) and the apoptotic index (AI; M30 positive cells/total cells counted) were determined.

Statistical analysis

Statistical comparisons were made, in the case of categorical variables, using the chi-squared test. Mean and standard deviation were used for numerical variables, as well as Bravais–Pearson correlation and the Student *t* test for the evaluation of differences between means in two

Fig. 1 Endoscopic view of aberrant crypt foci



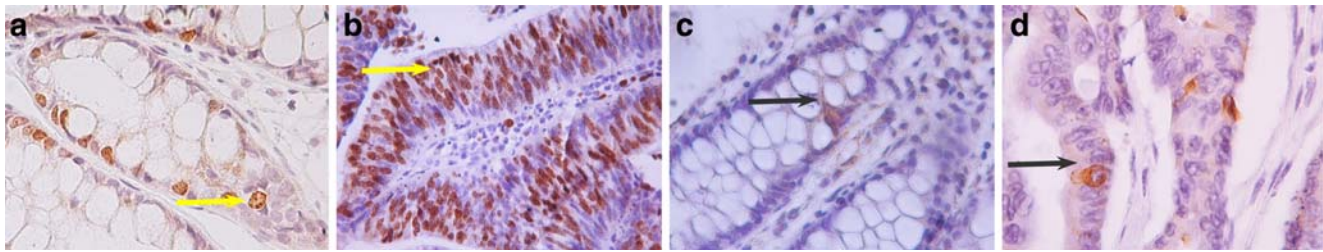


Fig. 2 Proliferation in ACF (a) and in carcinoma (b); apoptosis in ACF (c) and in carcinoma (d); yellow arrow Ki67 expression; black arrow M30 expression ($\times 40$ magnification)

independent groups and in paired samples. A $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed with statistical software (SPSS version 11.5, SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

The patients were divided into four groups according to the endoscopic findings. Patients with more than one lesion were classified on the basis of the most advanced lesion found.

The group of patients with adenomatous polyps (Group A) included 62 patients (34.1%), 35 male (56.5%) and 27 female, with a mean age of 59.9 years and a range of 23–77 years (Table 1).

The group of patients with colorectal carcinoma (Group B) included 55 patients (30.2%), 39 males (70.9%) and 16 females, with a mean age of 67.8 years and a range of 45–89 years. The lesion was found in the left colon in 26

patients (47.3%), in the right colon in 18 (32.7%), and in the rectum in 11 (20%).

The group of patients without colorectal lesions (Group C) included 53 patients (29.1%), 31 females (58.5%) and 22 males, with a mean age of 59.8 years and a range of 27–81 years.

The group of patients with nonneoplastic mucosal polyps (Group D) included 12 patients (6.6%), ten males (83.3%) and two females, with a mean age of 53.2 years and a range of 29–70 years. The polyps were hyperplastic in ten patients and juvenile in two.

The patients with carcinoma were predominantly male and significantly older than patients from the other groups. Among drinkers, the number of patients with adenomatous polyps was higher, and in Group B, a larger proportion of patients had a daily intake of over 30 g of alcohol. On the other hand, more patients in Group D were nondrinkers (Table 2).

The number of rectal ACF was countable in only 178 patients. In the remaining four, difficulties in achieving a good coloration of the rectal mucosa precluded a credible calculation of the number of ACF (Table 3).

The mean number of rectal ACF observed per patient was 7.35, with a range of 0–55. Twenty-nine patients (16.2%) did not show any evidence of rectal ACF (nine from Group A, nine from Group B, seven from Group C, and four from Group D).

Eight hundred fourteen biopsy specimens with ACF were collected—an average of five ACF per patient.

No significant correlation was found between age and the number of ACF.

The AI was significantly lower in the ACF of patients aged 50 years or over ($p = 0.035$). The group classification shows that the AI of the ACF was significantly lower among patients with colorectal neoplasia (Groups A and B) at age 50 or over when compared with younger patients (1.3% SD 1.6 vs. 2.7% SD 2.8; $p = 0.01$). The AI in the ACF was higher than in the MNEA when the patients were aged under 50 and lower when they were 50 or over. The difference is significant when the group of patients with carcinoma and aged 50 or over is considered (1.1% SD 1.5 vs 2.1% SD 2.0; $p = 0.002$). The PI was significantly higher in ACF when compared to MNEA among patients aged

Table 1 Patients with adenomatous polyps

	Patient [n (%)]
Histology	
High grade dysplasia	6 (9.7)
Villous	19 (30.6)
Tubulovillous	14 (22.6)
Tubular	23 (37.1)
Location	
Right colon ^a	1 (1.6)
Left colon ^b	46 (74.2)
Rectum	15 (24.2)
Number	
More than two	5 (8.1)
Two	8 (12.9)
One	49 (79)
Size	
Equal or superior to 1 cm	26 (41.9)
Inferior to 1 cm	36 (58.1)

^a Cecum, ascending colon, hepatic flexure, and transverse colon

^b Splenic flexure, descending colon, and sigmoid

Table 2 The patients' demographic and clinical characteristics

		Groups (number of patients)					<i>p</i> Value
		A	B	C	D	Total	
Age [Years (SD)]		59.9 (12.8)	67.8 (11.4)	59.8 (13.3)	53.2(12.7)	61.8(13.2)	<0.0001
Gender [<i>n</i> (%)]	M	35 (56.5)	39 (70.9)	22 (41.5)	10 (83.3)	106 (58.2)	0.005
	F	27 (43.5)	16 (29.1)	31 (58.5)	2 (16.7)	76 (41.8)	
Tobacco consumption [<i>n</i> (%)]	0	46 (74.2)	46 (83.6)	42 (79.2)	8 (66.7)	142 (78.02)	NS
	1	9 (14.5)	3 (5.5)	2 (3.8)	1 (8.3)	15 (8.24)	
	2	7 (11.3)	6 (10.9)	9 (17)	3 (25)	25 (13.74)	
Alcohol consumption [<i>n</i> (%)]	0	18 (29)	19 (34.5)	33 (62.3)	4 (33.3)	74 (40.66)	<0.0001
	1	12 (19.4)	3 (5.5)	10 (18.9)	0	25 (13.74)	
	2	32 (51.6)	33 (60)	10 (18.9)	8 (66.7)	83 (45.6)	
Family history [<i>n</i> (%)]	0	52 (83.9)	49 (89.1)	40 (75.5)	11(91.7)	152 (83.52)	NS
	1	3 (4.8)	3 (5.5)	4 (7.5)	0	10 (5.49)	
	2	7 (11.3)	3 (5.5)	9 (17)	1 (8.3)	20 (10.99)	
Personal history [<i>n</i> (%)]	0	58 (93.5)	55 (100)	51 (96.2)	12 (100)	176 (96.7)	NS
	1	4 (6.5)	0	2 (3.8)	0	6 (3.3)	
Total		62	55	53	12	182	

M Male, *F* female; tobacco consumption: 0 nonsmokers, 1 daily intake of less than 20 cigarettes, 2 daily intake of 20 cigarettes or more; alcohol consumption: 0 nondrinkers, 1 daily intake of less than 30 g of alcohol, 2 daily intake of over 30 g of alcohol; family history of colorectal neoplasia: 0 absence, 1 one first-degree relative with colorectal neoplasia diagnosed at age over 60 years or two second-degree relatives with CRC, 2 one first-degree relative with colorectal neoplasia diagnosed at age under 60 years or two first-degree relatives diagnosed with CRC at any age, personal history of colorectal neoplasia: 0 absence, 1 presence; NS $p \geq 0.05$, SD standard deviation

under 50 ($p=0.002$). The group classification shows that this difference is significant (10.9% SD 12.4 vs 7.7% SD 9.1; $p=0.02$) among patients with colorectal neoplasia (Groups A and B).

Although not statistically significant, it is noticeable that the IP in the ACF is always higher than in MNEA in both classes of drinkers, as well as in patients that report a family

history of colorectal neoplasia and that the IP is higher and the IA lower than in MNEA in patients with a personal history of colorectal neoplasia.

Although the average number of ACF in patients with colorectal neoplasia is higher than in patients without colorectal lesion, the difference is not statistically significant (Table 4).

Table 3 Mean number of ACF, mean IP and IA, in ACF and in MNEA, according to the patients' demographic and clinical characteristics

		Number of ACF (SD)	PI (%) (SD)		AI (%) (SD)	
			ACF	MNEA	ACF	MNEA
Gender	M	7.29 (8.62)	9.7 (8.5)	8.5 (8.3)	1.6 (1.9)	2.0 (2.4)
	F	7.44 (6.04)	10.4 (9.4)	11.2 (9.0)	1.8 (2.2)	1.6 (2.0)
Age	0	7.64 (9.16)	12.6 (12.1)*	8.2 (8.9)*	2.8 (2.8)**	2.1 (2.5)
	1	7.29 (7.29)	9.4 (8.0)	10 (8.6)	1.5 (1.8)**	1.8 (2.2)
Tobacco consumption	0	7.42 (7.93)	9.2 (8.5)	9.3 (8.5)	1.7 (2.0)	1.9 (2.2)
	1	6.92 (6.96)	12.8 (11)	13.6 (9.7)	1.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.8)
	2	7.16 (6.30)	12.4 (9.5)	9.6 (8.9)	1.5 (1.9)	1.7 (2.6)
Alcohol consumption	0	7.68 (8.48)	10.4 (8.7)	10.8 (8.6)	1.5 (1.8)	2.4 (2.5)
	1	8.62 (9.96)	11.6 (9.1)	10.1 (10)	2.5 (2.7)	1.4 (2.2)
	2	6.66 (5.81)	9.1 (9.0)	8.5 (8.2)	1.6 (2.0)	1.6 (1.9)
Family history	0	7.41 (7.73)	9.4 (8.1)	9.6 (8.5)	1.7 (2.1)	1.9 (2.3)
	1	5.66 (2.65)	14.7 (13.7)	11.6 (11.7)	1.5 (1.9)	1.3 (1.3)
	2	7.33 (7.75)	11.9 (11.5)	9.3 (8.6)	1.5 (1.6)	1.5 (1.8)
Personal history	0	4.00 (2.44)	9.9 (8.9)	9.6 (8.5)	1.7 (2.1)	1.9 (2.3)
	1	9.15 (8.02)	11.2 (8.8)	10.8 (12.2)	0.7 (0.9)	1.4 (1.4)

Age: 0 Under 50 years, 1 50 years or over

*PI in ACF in patients under 50 years vs PI in MNEA in patients under 50 years – p value below 0.05; **AI in ACF in patients under 50 years vs AI in ACF in patients aged 50 years or over – p value below 0.05

Table 4 Mean number of ACF, mean IP and IA, in ACF and in MNEA, according to patient group

	Number of ACF (SD)	PI (%) (SD)		AI (%) (SD)	
		ACF	MNEA	ACF	MNEA
Group A	8.4 (8.3)	8.6 (9.3)	8.9 (8.8)	1.8 (2.1)	1.5 (2.3)
Group B	7.8 (8.8)	10.0 (7.9)	9.5 (8.7)	1.1 (1.5)*, **	2.0 (2.0)**
Group C	5.9 (5.0)	11.3 (9.4)	11.2 (8.8)	2.2 (2.4)*	2.0 (2.3)
Group D	6.1 (7.0)	11.4 (8.7)	7.5 (6.0)	1.7 (2.2)	2.1 (3.2)
All patients	7.3 (7.6)	10.0 (8.9)	9.7 (8.7)	1.7 (2.0)	1.9 (2.2)

*AI in ACF in group B vs AI in ACF in group C – p value below 0.05; **AI in ACF in group B vs AI in MNEA in group B – p value below 0.05

The AI was significantly lower in the ACF of patients with carcinoma than in patients without colorectal lesion ($p=0.015$). In those patients, the AI in ACF was significantly lower than in the MNEA ($p=0.002$). Although not statistically significant, it is clear that when comparing ACF with MNEA, the IP is higher and the IA lower in the ACF.

The rectal location of the neoplasia is associated with a significantly higher mean number of rectal ACF than when the lesion is located elsewhere in the colon ($p=0.01$). A similar result is found when considering only the patients with adenoma ($p=0.03$). When the size of the polyp is 1 cm or more, the mean number of ACF is significantly superior when compared with patients with smaller lesions ($p=0.02$). Although not statistically significant, it is noticeable that the mean number of ACF is higher in patients with more than two polyps and when a high risk of metachronous advanced adenomas is present (Table 5).

The PI in ACF from patients with more than two polyps is significantly higher than in patients with only one or two polyps ($p=0.02$) and higher than MNEA when the adenoma is located in the rectum ($p=0.03$). The AI in the ACF is significantly lower when the adenoma is rectal ($p=0.03$).

In Group D, only the patients with hyperplastic lesions presented rectal ACF. The mean number of rectal ACF in those patients was 7.4.

The mean number of ACF was higher in patients whose ACF presented a higher PI ($p=0.04$) and a lower AI (NS) than in MNEA (Table 6).

When compared with ACF, carcinomatous tissue showed a significantly higher PI (22% SD 16.1 vs 10.9% SD 9; $p=0.02$) and AI (4% SD 2.5 vs 0.8% SD 0.9; $p=0.003$).

The cell kinetics in MNEA, ACF, and CRC is summarized in Fig. 3.

Discussion

Although the patients included in the study came from a referral center (a possible cause of selection bias), we found, in agreement with published data [1, 36], that the patients with carcinoma were older than those with

adenoma and that there was a male prevalence when a colorectal neoplasia was present. Concerning alcohol consumption habits, we found that colorectal neoplasia occurrence was more frequent among drinkers and that patients with carcinoma had a higher daily intake of alcohol, which is also in agreement with recent published papers [37–39].

The option to study only rectal ACF, in accordance with studies that applied a similar methodology [19–26], deserves some justification. This decision was founded on investigations in surgical specimens [40, 41] and endoscopic studies [23, 42] that show that ACF are more frequently detected in the left colon and in the rectum. We also thought that characterizing the ACF with magnification and chromoscopy in the whole colon in a large number of patients would unacceptably prolong the examination time in some cases.

One feasible way to find out whether ACF can be considered precursors of the adenoma carcinoma sequence is to study their connection with known CRC risk factors. Our results show that apoptosis is significantly reduced in the ACF of patients with colorectal neoplasia aged over 50, which suggests that the ability to grow is increased after this age and supports the hypothesis that ACF are involved in the carcinogenic process. In addition, proliferation is significantly higher in ACF when compared with normal mucosa among patients under 50 with colorectal neoplasia, and apoptosis in ACF is lower than in the normal mucosa in patients over 50 with carcinoma. This suggests that under the age of 50, when adenomas prevail, the main process involved in the genesis of the ACF is an increase in proliferation, while after that age, possibly following increased exposure to carcinogenic agents, the reduction of apoptosis may lie at the core of the process.

Apoptosis and proliferation seem to be influenced by other risk factors besides age. Although not statistically significant, it is noticeable that proliferation in the ACF is always higher than in normal mucosa in both classes of drinkers, as well as in patients that report a family history of colorectal neoplasia, while proliferation is higher and apoptosis lower than in normal mucosa in patients with a personal history of colorectal neoplasia. These data,

Table 5 Mean number of ACF, mean IP and IA, in ACF and in MNEA in patients with neoplastic lesions (Groups A and B) and with adenomas (Group B)

	Number of ACF (SD)	PI (%) (SD)		AI (%) (SD)	
		ACF	MNEA	ACF	MNEA
Neoplastic lesions					
Location					
Right colon	6 (5.67)*	10.5 (8.2)	9.5 (9.6)	1.4 (1.7)	2.3 (2.0)
Left colon	7 (6.09)*	9.0 (8.5)	9.9 (8.9)	1.6 (2.0)	1.6 (2.1)
Rectum	12.64 (13.62)*	9.0 (9.6)**	6.8 (7.7)**	1.2 (1.5)	1.8 (2.4)
Adenomas					
Location					
Left colon	6.44 (5.7)***	8.7 (8.7)	9.8 (8.9)	2.2 (2.3)****	1.7 (2.4)
Rectum	14.35 (12.1)***	9.1 (11.3)	6.9 (8.4)	0.8 (0.7)****	1.3 (2.1)
Histology					
High grade dysplasia	9.33 (8.59)	6.2 (8.5)	3.5 (3.1)	2.2 (2.9)	0.2 (0.3)
Villous ^a	7.0 (9.17)	10.1 (10.6)	11.0 (10.2)	1.6 (1.8)	1.9 (2.4)
Tubular	10.45 (6.59)	7.5 (8.0)	7.8 (7.4)	1.9 (2.2)	1.4 (2.3)
Number					
More than two	17.25 (19.9)	18.1(14.3)*****	18.5 (10.1)	2.4 (2.0)	3.3 (2.5)
Two	6.8 (8.23)	5.5 (6.0)*****	7.0 (11.0)	1.3 (1.8)	0.2 (0.2)
One	7.93 (6.5)	7.9 (8.3)*****	8.0 (7.8)	1.8 (2.1)	1.5 (2.3)
Dimension					
Equal or superior to 1 cm	11.28 (10.36)*****	8.8 (10.1)	9.1 (10.3)	1.5 (1.8)	1.1 (1.4)
Inferior to 1 cm	6.27 (5.64)*****	8.6 (8.8)	8.7 (7.5)	2.1 (2.3)	1.9 (2.8)
Metachronous lesion					
High risk ^b	8.53 (8.90)	8.8 (9.8)	8.5 (8.4)	1.8 (1.9)	1.5 (2.0)
Reduced risk	7.88 (4.31)	8.1 (8.3)	9.9 (10.2)	1.8 (2.6)	1.6 (3.0)

^a Includes villous and tubulovillous adenoma^b High risk of metachronous advanced adenomas: more than two adenomas, adenoma equal or larger than 1 cm, villous histology or high-grade dysplasia or family history of CRC [35]*Number of ACF in patients with rectal neoplastic lesions vs number of ACF in patients with neoplastic lesions in the left and right colon – *p* value below 0.05; **PI in ACF in patients with rectal adenomas vs PI in MNEA in patients with rectal adenomas – *p* value below 0.05;***Number of ACF in patients with rectal adenomas vs number of ACF in patients with adenomas in the left colon – *p* value below 0.05; ****AI in ACF in patients with rectal adenomas vs AI in ACF in patients with adenomas in the left colon – *p* value below 0.05; *****PI in ACF in patients with more than two adenomas vs PI in patients with one or two adenomas – *p* value below 0.05; *****Number of ACF in patients with adenomas larger than 1 cm vs number of ACF in patients with adenomas inferior to 1 cm – *p* value below 0.05

suggesting a parallel between cell kinetics in ACF and risk factors for CRC, reinforce the hypothesis that ACF are preneoplastic.

The possible association between ACF and colorectal neoplasia can also be evaluated by their study in the vicinity of neoplastic lesions. As only rectal ACF were considered in this study, their characterization in patients with rectal neoplasia is crucial. The mean number of ACF in patients with rectal neoplasia is significantly higher than in patients with lesions located elsewhere in the

colon, a result that is similar when only patients with adenoma are considered. The connection between rectal ACF and rectal neoplastic lesions is further supported by the significantly higher proliferation index found in the ACF when compared with normal mucosa in patients with rectal lesions and the significantly lower apoptotic index detected in the ACF of these patients. Such findings suggest that the rectal neoplastic lesions might have evolved from one or more of the rectal ACF. This possibility is sustained by the concept of field cancer-

Table 6 Average number of ACF according to AI and PI in ACF vs MNEA

	PI (%) (SD)		AI (%) (SD)	
	ACF > MNEA	ACF ≤ MNEA	ACF < MNEA	ACF ≥ MNEA
Number of ACF(SD)	10.1 (9.4)*	7.6 (5.2)*	8.9 (8.3)	8.5 (6.9)

*Number of ACF when PI in ACF is higher than in MNEA vs number of ACF when PI in ACF is lower than in MNEA – *p* value below 0.05

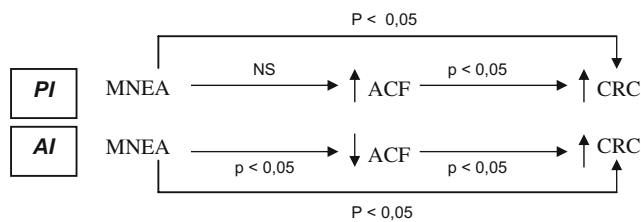


Fig. 3 Cell kinetics in MNEA, ACF, and CRC

ization, put forward to explain the development of multiple primary tumors and locally recurrent cancer, and assuming that multiple areas with similar biological alterations exist in the neighborhood of the carcinomas [43]. These areas, defined for Braakhuis et al. [44] as preneoplastic, are epithelial in nature and, like ACF, of monoclonal origin [45] and may, under certain circumstances, progress to neoplasia.

The evaluation of the rectal ACF according to the pathological findings, namely the presence or absence of colorectal neoplasia, might be relevant because it could help predict the existence of a neoplastic lesion. A comparison of the results of the different series published shows a common trend, in spite of some differences. In fact, Takayama et al. [23], Adler et al. [19], and Yokota et al. [24] found a higher mean number of ACF in patients with benign and malignant colorectal neoplasia than in patients without endoscopic lesions. The paper by Hurlstone et al. [20] on ACF in patients with flat lesions reports similar results, demonstrating that the mean number of ACF increases when patients without lesion, with adenoma, and with carcinoma are considered in succession. In our series, the trend is also toward the presence of a higher mean number of ACF in patients with neoplasia (malignant and benign) than in patients without lesion or with nonneoplastic mucosal polyps.

The link between rectal ACF and colorectal pathology is strengthened when the group of patients with adenoma is stratified according to the characteristics of the polyps. Indeed, the mean number of ACF is significantly higher in patients with bigger polyps. Takayama et al. [23] and Hurlstone et al. [20] found a significant correlation only with the number of polyps. In our series, the mean number of ACF is also higher in patients with more polyps and at high risk of presenting metachronous advanced adenomas, although this is not statistically significant. Proliferation in ACF is higher in patients with bigger polyps and at high risk of metachronous advanced adenomas, the difference being statistically significant in patients with more than two polyps. These results suggest that the characterization of rectal ACF might be useful in stratifying the risk of neoplasia and in postpolypectomy colonoscopic surveillance protocols.

The apoptotic index is related to the presence of colorectal carcinoma. In fact, in patients with this patho-

logical finding, apoptosis in the ACF is significantly lower than in patients without lesion and lower than in normal mucosa. As rectal ACF cannot be implicated in the genesis of neoplastic lesions not located in the rectum, one possible explanation is that carcinogenic agents tend to accumulate in the rectum. Indeed, it is possible to speculate that while the carcinogenic agents act along the entire bowel, eventually contributing to the appearance of the neoplastic tissue, they finally accumulate in the rectum, causing the increase in the number of ACF. This parallel, which is in agreement with the results reported by Seike et al. [25], might mean that rectal ACF could be an indicator of a carcinoma elsewhere in the colon.

The way luminal carcinogenic agents reach cells with higher proliferative activity, deeply located in the crypts, is not yet fully understood. Our results, showing that apoptosis in the ACF of patients with carcinoma is significantly lower than in normal mucosa and in patients without colorectal lesion reveals a disturbance in cell kinetics that probably allows cells to remain longer in the upper parts of the crypts, increasing the probability of a luminal carcinogenic agent initiating an advantageous mutation. The results reported by Shpitz et al. [46], according to which the cells in the upper third of ACF maintain a significantly higher proliferative activity than in the same location in normal mucosa, seem to support this hypothesis.

The literature is scarce about ACF in nonneoplastic mucosal polyps, namely of the hyperplastic type. In spite of the small number of patients with this type of polyp considered in our series, it is clear that rectal ACF are also present in patients with hyperplastic polyps.

In our series, when comparing all the ACF analyzed with normal mucosa, proliferation is higher and apoptosis lower (though not statistically significant), a trend that is in accordance with published studies [47, 48]. It might be necessary to increase the sample size or stratify the study according to the crypt compartments to achieve statistical significance.

As expected, a higher proliferation index in the ACF than in the normal mucosa is associated with a significantly higher mean number of ACF. A lower apoptotic index in the ACF is also linked with a higher mean number of ACF. This connection between cell kinetics and the mean number of ACF confers credibility on the endoscopic technique of detection and counting of rectal ACF.

It is a known fact that proliferation is higher in carcinomatous tissue than in normal mucosa or in ACF [48]. With regard to apoptosis, contradictory results are found when carcinomas and adenomas are compared; some papers report a decrease [49, 50] and some an increase [51]. Our study shows that both proliferation and apoptosis are significantly higher in carcinoma than in ACF. The increased apoptosis could be the result of the lack of

nutrients and oxygen caused by the fast growth of the lesion [52]. The apparent discrepancy between the existence of malignant tissue and a rise in apoptosis may be explained by a proportionally lesser increase when compared with proliferation [51].

In our series, different results were obtained when we compared proliferation and apoptosis in ACF with normal mucosa and carcinoma. In fact, while apoptosis significantly decreases and proliferation increases in ACF compared to normal mucosa, apoptosis and proliferation are significantly higher in carcinoma versus ACF. Given these data, we can speculate that the main disturbance in cell kinetics involved in the progression from normal mucosa to ACF is a decrease in apoptosis, while the admitted progression of the ACF to CRC could be the result of a marked increase in proliferation accompanied by a proportionately inferior increase in apoptosis unable to prevent the tumor growth. The reports of a progressive increase in proliferative activity accompanied, in the final phase of the carcinogenesis, by a significant increase in apoptosis [48, 51] is in agreement with our results, reinforcing the hypothesis that ACF are part of the carcinogenic process.

In conclusion, the results of our study, by showing that the number and cell kinetics of the ACF vary according with the vicinity of neoplastic lesion and with known risk factors for colorectal cancer, namely age, support the assumption that ACF are preneoplastic. Rectal ACF characterization may be helpful in predicting the presence of a colorectal neoplasia because there is a tendency towards a higher mean number of ACF in patients with neoplasia; patients with polyps bigger than 1 cm present significantly more rectal ACF, and in patients with carcinoma, irrespective of the location of the lesion, the rectal ACF apoptotic index is lower than in the normal mucosa and in patients without colorectal lesions.

Potential competing interests: none

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